present, we know, would have purchased six or eight four feet deep. Since October, 1859 I do not think we brood mares to ship South if he could have got them at about \$150 each; but he was frightened off by the upset prices attached to the several lits, and did not hid s cent. The only horse sold out of the sixty or eventy effered, was one seven year old bay mare, by " Little Worder," out of an English running maresound and kind, and said to have gone in " 40 " She was started at an upset of \$300, and did not rise a dolby above that, although the anction or held on bravely for bide, so she was knocked down at that price to Charles W. Bathgate of Westch-ster County, and will no doubt be worth twice that money to him.

The anim is were all put up in a fair and legitimate manner, there was no jock-ying nor dece t about the sale, and the Association tried hard to attract buyers, but to e ntinue this sort of work all day was clearly flying in the face of Providence; so at last the com pany were dismiss d to find their way home through the mud, splosh, and drizzle, and the sale was aunounced to take place peremptorily on the 10th of October, at 11 a. m , in the" Washington Parade Ground" near Albany.

ILLINOIS HARVEST PROSPECTS-THE ILLINOIS STATE FAIR.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

You bear of our abundant harvests-of the productive rescurces of this State; you read records of the amount of grain received at and shipped from this city daily and yet you have little conception of the burden of grain and forests of corn which our prairies have produc d this season. Your correspondent, who is familiar with the daily figures of the grain trade here, who is a frequent visitor at the grain warehouses, and has seen something of the dails traffic in Western farm products, has recently had all his ideas-Western ideas, too, mind ven-of the extent of our resources and amount of our products the current season extravagantly magnified. He has visited most of the northern, eastern, and central counties of the State since harvest commenced, has talked with farmers, seen the grain standing, falling before the resper, after it had been bound and shocked, when it was being thrashed, and after it had been cleaned and gathered to the garner-and he assures your readers that they may safely believe the stories of large yields of wheat, oats, or other grains that are being circulated. They are in no wise mag

nified beyond the fact. Even the producer is astonished

when he measures his grain, and measures the ground

from which it was harvested. The number of meas

ured buch le staggers one's credulity.

Thoughtful men here beast little of the West in con sequence of this harvest. It is too apparent they have no right to. They receive it as they have received affliction the past three years-as a necessity; and they are trankful. The truth is, notwithstanding all effort during prior years, crops failed. The present year, no new modes of culture were adopted. The early Spring promised a good seeding-time, and it was improved to the nimest. The entire season has been favorable Everything has gone smoothly, and sunlight, soil, and season have combined to relieve the deby-oppressed people of the West. Such is the condition, such are the circus stances of Illinois farmers, as their Annual Industrial Jubites, the State Fair, approaches. It opens next Monday, at Jacksonville, in Morgan County - one of the oldest and prettiest cities in the S localed in the midst of one of the best and wealth farming regions. The best accommundations in the way of grounds and fixtures have been provided for the State Society this year that have ever been furnished. The season; the location of the fair in a portion of the State a little one side from all the main thorought tree, at a point which comparatively few of our citzens have visited; the added attractions of our State Benevolent Institutions which are located there; and the reputation for fine cattle and fast horses which Morgan and adjacent Counties possess; all promise that this is and adjecent Counties possess; all promise that to be one of the largest and most successful Fairs in

the history of the State Society.

The State Society have offered \$1,000 for the best s'eam engine adapted to farm uses, and Waters and Fawles, with their respective steam plowing engines, are to be on the ground and compete for the prize. Wa-ters has, with the machine which he enters for this trial, ters has, with the machine which he enters for this trial, broken during the past season about three hundred acres of prairie. Fawkes enters a machine made by Miles Greenwood of Cincinnati, and which it is claimed meets all the hopes based upon Fawkes's invention. The biennial election of officers for the State Society takes place on the fair grounds on Wednesday the third day of the fair, by delegates elected by the different county societies. There are several candidates for the honors and offices, and this election promises to furnish attraction and excitement. A committee appointed the honors and oil es, and this election promises to intrinsh attraction and excitement. A committee appointed at the last biennial meeting to report a rayled constitution for the Society, will make that report. There is a class in favor of the permanent location of the State Fair at some central point, and another class opposed to it, who claim that the moment that it ceases to be innerent them ment the necessity for holding fairs in different parts of the State ceases to exist; that moment the Society should disband, and its members turn their attention and efforts to the building up of local organ-izations in their respective localities. They claim that the moment the institution is made local, that momen the moment the institution is made local, that moment it will cease to have claims upon the people of the State at large beyond those of any local organization. In a State of the extent of Illinois, the folly of permanent location of the fairs of a State organization is too apparent to require discussion. And yet the matter will doubtless held an important place among the issues involved in the choice of officers, and will add to the attendance at and interest in the fair.

The writer will be able to give further details from the fair grounds on Monday. the fair grounds on Monday.

USURY-DOGS-HOGS AND TOBACCO-AND YET THERE IS HOPE FOR HE MANITY.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

DERUYTER, Madison Co., N. Y., Sept. 1, 1860, There is a man lecturing through this region upon Usury. He takes the position that all interest, or whatever is required for the use of money, whether much or little, is unrighteous. I think it must be admitted that capital bears too heavily upon labor in the shape of rent and interest, but whether it is all wrong. is a question which very few are prepared to answer is a question which very few are prepared to answer in the affirmative. He makes one simuthing of an argument, however, in support of his side of the question, and will do some good if he only sets people to thinking on that or any other important sation. It is a lamentable fact that people do not think. It is sometimes said of herses and other strong animals, "If they only knew their strength," &c. Now if men only knew the miral power that they could exert by being true and standing firmly upon absolute truth and right, they would not long trudge on as they now do, weary and heavy laden.

nd heavy laden.

I have been somewhat surprised at the great number of dogs kept by people in the country. Some families do not seem to be satisfied with one, but keep two or three large dogs, which seem to be worse than useless. But I am still nere surprised that so many of the people

But I am still necessarprised that so many of the people still keep hops. And they positively est the filthy creatures. There need be no wonder at the scrofulous condition of ner, women and endoren, so long as they use such material to make their flesh and blood.

Tobacco! What shall I say of tobacco? Such multitudes of young men and little hows all over the country forming the periadious habit of using tobacco. But there is ground for hope. I have found one man in my travels who kept a large retail store in a village where there was another store of the same kind, which kept and sold the ville weed, but this man would have nothing to do with it. Though conscious that he was nothing to do with it. Though conscious that he was losing some hundreds a year by declining to furnish it to his enstoners, he would not have or deal in it in any way. Such mer are not very common just now, but their number will increuse. And so long as there are any such men in our land we need not despair. K.

THE DROUTH IN KANSAS.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribene.

OSSWATOMIE, Lykins Co., Kausus, Aug 24, 1809. I have seen in your paper a communication from Mound City, Lion Co , the next south of this, respect ing the drouth which we have had this season. The banguage is so much like that of a man very much frightened, that I think his statements would naturally be received with some grains of allowance. Having seen so further account, I propose to give you the facts concerning the state of things here, which is much the same as in Lien County. From October, 1858, to October, 1850 I think not less than six feet of water

boulder, his a body-guard of giants around the grim monarch of the mountains.

lave had in inches of water. We had a middling

rain in February or March, and another in June, and

all the rest has been only light showers, sufficient to

wet dry earth, from one to three inches. Our rivers

are all dried up leaving in their places only a success-

sion of little pouds fed by springs. From these we

have to haul water from one to four miles, and almost all, except those who had wells before, are devoting

their spare time to digging wells. Last Fall a good

deal of wheat was sown. I knew of some who have more than got their seed back. The weather was favorable for planting corn early, and nearly all had their corn plants due force the middle of May. But very little of it came up till after the rain the 10th of Jana. Meanwhile, moles or mice in many fields had eaten half

of it up, so that it had to be planted over. It has grown slowly, is on an average about half its u-ual hight, and may yield from one-fourth to one-half a crep. In the latter part of July some little showers encouraged the people to soow buckwhist pretty

largely. It has not come up or not grawn, and will be a total failure. Of potatoes there are none yet. If rains come by the first of September, they may yet grow, as they have sometimes done after that time.

Scarcely arything has grown in gardens. G ass is generally about make deep on the prairies, and except at the feet of the moneds, and along the st ears, is

wostly dried up. There will be no bay cat. If the Winter is sild, the cattle may mostly live on the dried

grass and corn foeder. People have left the Territory by bundreds, and I think I may say by thousands— some going to Iowa and Illinois to Winter and others not intending to return. I have heard of the road be-ing full of wagons a long distances this side of Kansas

City; I have seen a great many parties, and one man, who kept a rort of rough count, thought that from three to five hundred wagons had pass d through Osa-wa on ie. If we trust it God, we shall be taken care

of some how, but there will be a great deal of suffer-

A MORAVIAN LOVE-FEAST.

Interesting and peculiar as Bethlebem is at all times

to the stranger, in a certain air of repose, independence

and contenument, reminding one of the quaint towns

in misdle Europe not yet spoiled by modern improve-

ments, it is trably so on the occasion of a Moravian

festival. On former visits to the village we had

lea ned of its customs, and yet when ut an early hour

this morning we were a wakened by the loud, long

drawn out sounds of the deep toned trombones, the

feelings of surprise and pleasure were the same as those

experienced in a fereign land, when at midnight aroused

by the selemn music of a passing procession, celebra-

ting a religious fete. From the pianza of the hotel we

ting a religious fetc. From the piazza of the hotel we could plainly see the musicians in the steeple of the great old church; high up in the air, in the steeple of a cturch, on a sweet Summer Sunday morning, stood the musicians, with their shining trombones, blowing one heart-stirring notes of gladness, for it was the anniversary of the love-feast of the single brethren.

In the early days of the Reformers, for the Moravians were before Luther, this fetival of the single

breihren was celebrated on the 29th day of August, is being the armiversary of a famous revival among the young men in a ity of Germany; but latterly the suc-

ceeding Sunday has been adopted, so general is the laxity and irreverence of the age for accient rites and traditions. How vain and fuelle, indeed, are the best

efforts of man to fix a perpetuity, something perma-nent, that to the latest generation will be conscientiously regarded. Each age, each soul has its inspiration, its

he wand brights rillinminations, and the world but re-peats itself. In the cycles one thing, one manis as big a another, and the wretch who bore the wine cup for

Pheroah, did as much for us as his master; and the site of the City of Gaza, with its brazen gates that opened

of the City of Gaza, with its brazen gates that opeous to the return of the priests from their suburban sacrifices, is equally unknown as are the parting words of ner tainest daughter to the lover who saked with her by meonlight. The boy who tinkled the silver bells at the Mass of the first P. ps. has left as much real record, counting names as nothing, stat umbra, as have the prelates. And so must every merely human conceit and contrivance have its day and pass away.

The Moravian congregation is divided into eight

choirs, and they are presided over by leaders or moni-tors, who, in former times, more than now, exercised controlling authority over the objects of their charge.

These are called the childrens, embracing those of the ages under seven and eight years; next, the little maidens; then the boys; fourth, is the single sisters; then the single brethren's; sixth, the married people's;

eventh, the widows' choir; and eighth, the widowers

long time very severe, the unmarried women living alone in a large stone house by themselves, and the men in another, and it is said the grave elders were

often in deep conference providing ways and mears for maintaining inviolate the respective status of those who were attracted to each other. But all of this is at an

care for trifles. It a person believes in, and prac-tices the precepts of the Bible, we think him as good as ourselves, and will always be glad to unite with

him in praise and rejoicing."
Trey are a cheerful and innocent, pleasure-loving,

hat practiced on Sunday afternoons.

When the sect was persecuted, in 1620, and forced to

When the sect was persented, in 1620, and lorder to ligrate, they were most kindly received by Count needorf, on his estate in Germany; and about the

Zinzendorf, on his estate in Germany; and about the year 1740 a few came to America as missionaries for it was not their purpose to settle in the country. However, some scores came out, and fixed upon the present site of Bathlebem for their home, and there for twenty years lived in community, all their goods in common. But of course, the thrifty and industrious, in time, got the doff working for the drones, and the usual man of them relation was recumed. The old stone houses are now let out in spartments at nominal prices; and as wear told that a lady could maintain herself quite.

we were told that a lady could maintain herself quite

respectably for \$150 a year.

To recur to the festival which was held in the great

to recur to the restrict which was held in the great church in the afternoon. We went just before 3 o'clock, and found nearly two thousand persons already col-lected, and divided—the fair sex on the right and all

sted, and divided—the fair sex on the right and all encen on the left; and as we saw it, thought of the it great division, and if it would be like this one! walls and furniture are of the plaines plainness, tone shade or shadow of coloring to relieve the high hite ceilings, and the floor was as scrubulously ared as the plain, high-backed, unpainted board takes, that lent to the sir the perfame of cleanness.

terribes, that hat to the surthe perfume of desumess. The ceremonies commenced, continued and ended in singing and instrumental music, for they believe much more in hymns of praise than in preaching and praying. The minister descened, or gave out (!) the by ans, has by line, and the people same in concert, with the organ and violus, and futes and to mbones, up in the

gan and vicines, and little and tombones, up in the illery. Betimes the trained choir and all the band onld perform an old-fashioned authem, not without crit, but almost humorously in contrast with the sooth and gentle gradations of the modern church

smooth and gentic gradations of the modern church music. Then the minister would go on giving out the flors, and with a graceful flourishing the organist gave the ancience the key note. Pretty bouquers and vases of fresh flowers on the pulpit and minister a stand were the sole decorations of the feast. All the time men and women were carrying about backers of large twisted

wemen were carrying about busies of large twisted sweet cakes and mass of collect among the people, and no one fall-d to take the n. All is conducted with gravity, while the sentiment of the hymns commends cheering as and rejoi ing.

The retiring of the minister is the signal for the peo-ple to leave the church, and soon they may be found in the pleasant walks of the old charebyard, or on the

banks of the Lehigh, or in their pretty homes. Thus ends the love feast of the single brothen, instituted more than a hundred years ago and call observed as in

the beginning, a striking exception to the almost universal mutations and inevations of our country. A

sappy people apart by thems lives, envying not and not acing but slowly the vanities of those with whom

they are brought into confisci.

Bethichem is popularly known for its we'l-conducted Seninary for young ladies, situated quite near the old cherch, which for meny years was the most spacious place of worship in the State. The shady walks on the north bank of the swift flowing Lebigh invite to

the premenside, and here in the season may be found scores of fine people, mostly from Philadelphia and neighboring cities. The population numbers about three thousand, of which one half are of the Moravina

persussion. As an instance of the subbrity of the climate, a spare lady stopping at the Eagle Hotel for six weeks, gained 20 pounds in weight.

F. G. V.

A VISIT TO PALTZ POINT.

man people, even on Sunday, the Bishop himself, se occasion, being the leader of the village or chestra

ВЕТИLЕНЕМ, Ра , Sept. 2, 1860.

Yours truly,

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

It was a dim day; consequently a vail of mist was drawn over the toe thunder-smitten face of the old "aterm-ch'ef;" but the winds lifted the curtain of clouds from his ba'd forehead of rock in time to give us elonds from his had traceled of rock in time of a good view of its towering form. Nymph Creek unwings like a ril bon of alver from a spool of hills at the foot of the monatain, and we determined to follow its channel, and epjoy the soft music of its tinking waters.

Just as we entered a meadow whose shady groves

and green carpet invited car footsteps, a sudden screau brought us to a halt, and looking in the direction whenes t'e nlarm came, we saw three young ladies less from the creek and hide themselves under heaps of snow-white criscine. This mexpected scene caused us to turn about and take another track, where, with us to turn about and take another track, where, with "weary steps and slow," we pursued the uneven tener of our way, halting here and there to gather the luxurious berries that hang thick as morning dewdrops on the bushes. Having an innue dread of snakes, we allowed one of these ugly reptiles to cross our path unmolested. It seemed to flow like a wrinkled rivulet of green and gold over the road. Further on stood a house rate. to flow like a wrinkled rivulet of green and gold over the read. Further on stood a brown rabbit, so tame (perhaps it had been a armed) it scarvely heeded our approach. A walk of two miles and upwerd brought us to an immense hesp of broken rock, varying in size from a loaf of bread to the dimensions of the Ci y Hall. Here Titans might have played, or Milten's angele fought. Over these rough fragments we directed our steps until we reached "the crack"—a crevice in the rock about a yard wide and nearly two hundred feet deep. Raber than walk a mile further hundred feet deep. Rather than walk a mile further we concluded to climb through this crevice. At it we went, and with great difficulty reached the summit of the point, where we found a guide and several visitors—the guide was not aware that the short cut, through "the crack" was passable, and was not a little attorished to see our heads rising, as if by magic, from the yawning chasm. The summit of this mountain com-mands a picture-que and beautiful view of the broad wands a picture que and bettern view the transverse valle ys below. Villages scattered here and there lo sked like heaps of shells in the d stance, and the white spices pointed like the firger of faith to heaven. Leke Orange shone like a nass of molten silver, and the gluious Hudson swept on pulsing to the sea, where the shouting waves drown its marmuring music. The green meadows, the fields of yellow stubble and blessoming backwheat gave the scenery the appearance of an immerse pack of cards on the flats below. It needed but a slight stretch of the imagination to make the broad ev a table, at which the gods where playing eachre the fields their cards, the winding brooks streams of acc-tar spilled from their fountain goviets, and the masses of tar spilled from their fountain goulets, and the masses of broken quartz and granite the tennis balls they toss about for amusement. Beyond the lowlands, where f athers of blue smoke planed many a chimney—and the slow, laboring oxen looked like mammoth beetles in the furrow; the hills were heaped "Alps on Alps," in weird and wonderful beauty, and culminating in grandeur and sublimity, softened into perfect harmony by the background of brown clouds, and arched over with a roof of blue, that seemed to stoop with the weight of goodness on the opposite side. Mr. Editor pray pardon me if I have gone into raptures over this picture. I intended to confine myself to sober press, but the overwhelming magnificence and sa limity of the scene has betrayed me into the use of poetic phrases. PALTZ POINT is just coming into notice, and she have been admired and appreciated ages ago; but ster County is so rich in monetain scenery, and mountain lifes its "awful form" so far back of great public thoroughfares, it has remained in compar-ative obscurity. Near the grown of the Point is a lake ative obscurity. Near the grown of the Point is a take about one mile long and half a mile wide. Some enterpring man has erected a house near it, for the accommedation of visitors. A boat and spy-glass—and I telleve other kinds of glasses—can be obtained there. This house is not yet finished, but it will soon be ready for the reception of company. Within a few hundred feet of this nighest point the land is cultivated, and rich feet of the reception of company. reps of this nignest point the land is cultivated, and rich crops of grass and grain are annually gathered on the mountains. Here, too, the charcoal burner shows his dosky figure—the dim spirit of the hills. The inhabitants are lew and far between, but they are a hale, hearty set of wood-choppers and rail splitters.

THE ACTON COPPER MINES.

Acros, Canada East Sept. 3, 1860. Acton is a township situated about lifty miles northeast from Montreal. The face of the county is hilly, not to say mountainous. The rocks that appear here and there throughout the township are the common grey mountain rocks. In Acton, just half a mile o the South of the Acton Station of the Grand Trunk Railway, a copper mine has been discovered. The road to it is over a marchy piece of ground, and it is crossed by one or two low mounds of yellow saud. At the end of the road a hill rises to the hight of about 100 feet above the marsh, and descends to a marsh on the other side. It stands on a base of a quarter of a mile in width, and for nearly one half of the distances; composed of subcrystaline magnesian limestone, dipping to the N. W. with an inclination varying from thirty to forty degrees. This seems to be a continuation of who were attracted to each other. But all of this is a send of and except in its beautiful charity, and I beral spirit of toleration, there is hardly any distinguishing feature to the personsion. A very much respected Monavian gentleman, who has in past times filled a high place in the Church, in answer to my inquiry as to their creed, as d: "I co not think that we differ "from other Protestant faith, except that we do not "care for trifles. If a person believes in, and practice, and the protection through Upton, Ascett and Ia verners. It has been stated that indications of the pyritons and variegated sulphurates were observed in any localities on the south side of the St. Lawrence River, usually in the vicinity of certain bands of ite, serpentine, soapstone and other magnesian, which in various forms characterize a group of ders affected by undulations ranging through the untry from Point Levi to Lake Champlein.

country from Point Levi to Lake Champisin.

The existence of copper ore in this township, was discovered by one Il. P. Merrill, about the year 1856, but at that time it was not considered worth working. As then seen, and as in many localities it is now seen, As then seen, and as in many localities it is now seen, before any excavation has been made, the surface presents an accumulation of blocks of cooper ore. These masses consist of variegated sulphurates of copper, intermingled with limestone, and a silicious matter without anything like vein stone, and evidently constitute a bed subordinate to the limestone, whose strike was about north-tank, with a dip to the north-west, at an angle of about forty degrees. The limestone in these localities holds little patches and seams of variegated ore and yellow pyrits, with stains of blue and green earhough of copper.

reen carbonate of copper.

Previous to 1859 nothing was done toward opening valuable veins and patches of ore, and the untold which is there concealed in the earth, remained these valuable veins and patches of ore, and the untold wealth which is there concealed in the earth, remained anknown until a small excavation was made with pick and shovel, upon land belonging to Mr. Cashing, where copper ore was found to exist in great abundance. M. then begin about the first of 18.2, made an arrangement for working the mine upon his property, and under it Mr. Lewis Sleeper of Quebec, commenced operations in the month of September of the same year. Mr. Sleeper's labors, thus far, have been very successecper's inhors, thus far, have been very surcess-l. After about two months time spent in excavating, housed not far from 100 tuns of the ore, which con-ined about 30 per cent of pure metal, making its due about \$45,000, with but little expense in mining

of carrying the ore to market.

Other mines than that of Mr. Cushing's are now be-Other mines than that of all, Canada a new orang opened not far f om his, with moderate expense and large profits. This township has become one of creat interest within a very short time to the Canadi meople in its vicinity. Many of the indigent of every see and sex are flecking in, seeking employment in the great interest within a very short time to the Canadi to people in its vicinity. Many of the indigent of every age and sex are flecking in, seeking employment in the muses. Some of them are compelled to return to their nicerable bomes discouraged and down-hearted, while others, with an old black pipe in their mouths, and an iron bar in their bands are seemingly happy at their fortune, as one lift after another with the bar raises the re from its bed.

ore from its bed.

There are tow about two hundred men employed in the about Mr. Cushing's mine, in quarrying, breaking-up, and putting the ore into barrels. The contractor

up, and putting the ore into barrels. The contractor do an't seem to care of what any or age the person is he employs: there are about as many women and children at work as men—all French Canadians.

Large quantities of the ore have been sent to Boston, where it was smuited and also found to contain a large proportion of silver. But the owner having become discatisfied with the Company there, discontinued sending it, and now sends it to England.

The mania for mine hunting, induced by the opening of the prior in Acton, has extended very rapidly

of the mine in Acton, has extended very rapidly through the townships of Lower Canada, and at this date there are bundreds of easer searchers ranging over hills and through valleys in search of some spot where they can pitch their tent and dig their fortune

from the earth. Some have represented that in certain localities silver has been discovered in considerable quantities, but no et ongh yet to in uce much expense in digging the ore Others have reported that gold has been found, specimens of which have been shown to the Provincial Surmers of which have been shown to the Provincial Surmers of which have been shown to the Provincial Surmers of which have been shown to the Provincial Surmers of which the provincial Surmers of which the provincial Surmers of which the provincial Surmers of the provincial Su veyor at Montreal, who gave it as his opinion that they were as rich as any found in California. But it seems that the latter class of judividuals want to sell out, and aducement to the purchase they first discover a valuable gold mine on the precises.

The chances at this place (Acton) for making money

The chances at this place (Actos) for making money are good. Let any enterprising man come here and take hold of the working of the mines in the right way and in cornect, and there is not the least doubt that he can do well. The copper ore in this locality is inexhaustable; it appears in different places in abarance for miles around, and to all appearances is distinct to be a source of inealculable, wealth to our Ca-

THE DELAWARE TREATY.

The following are the main articles of the Treaty between our Government and the Delaware Indians, conveying to the Leaven worth, Pawnes and Western Railroad Company all that tract of land in Kansas, known as the Delaware Reservation, except eighty acres per capita, which will be set aside for the Iadians after being located by the Commissioners. The

ARTICLE 3. The Delaware tribe of Indians, ensertaining the belief that the value of their lands will be enhanced by having a railroad passing through their present reservation, and being of the opinion that the Leavenworth, Pawnee, and Western Railroad Com-Leavenworth, Pawnee, and Western Richards Coppany, incorporated by an act of the Legislative Assembly of Kansas Trritory, will have the adventage of travel as d general transportation over every other Company proposed to be formed, which will run through their lands, have expressed a cesire that the said Leavenworth, Pawree, and Western Railcoad Company shall have the preference of purchasing the remainder of their lands after the tracts in severalty and those for the special objects herein named shall an act of the Legislative Assem remainder of their lands after the tracts in severatry and these for the special objects herein named shall have been selected and set apart, upon the payment into the United States Treasury, which payment shall be made within six months after the quantity shall be made within six months after the quantity shall be made within six months after the quantity shall be made within six months after the quantity shall be made within six months after the quantity shall be made within six months after the quantity shall be made within six months after the quantity shall be made within six months after the quantity shall be made within six months after the quantity shall be made within six months after the tracts in severate shall be made within six months after the quantity shall be made with six months after the quant bave been ascertained, in gold or silver coin, of such a sum as three commissioners, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, shall apa) pointed by the Secretary of the Interior, shall appraise to be the value of sad land; Provided, in no event shall the value be placed below the sum of one dollar and twenty five cents per acre, exclusive of the cost of enracy of the save. [And that the United States will issue a patent in fee-simple to said company, upon the syment as aforesaid, for all their land resmaining in Kansas]. It is, therefore, agreed by the United States that the wishes of the Dalawares shall be granted; that the wishes of the Delawares shall be granted; that they will accept of the trust reposed upon them; and that the money resulting from such disposition of the lands shall be deposed of and applied in the manner provided for by the seventh and eighth articles of the Delaware treaty of eixth May, one thousand eight bundred and fifty-four, after expending a sufficient sum to enable them to commence agricultural pursuits under favorable circumstances. It is also agreed that the said railroad commany shall have the perpetual right of way over any portion of the lands allotted to the Delewares in severalty, on the payment of a just compensation therefor, in money, to the respective parties whose lands are crossed by the line of railroad.

ART. 4 .- Whereas some years ago a good many of the Delawares went down among the Southern In-diane, and as there are still about two hundred of them there, and as they have reason to believe they will retern soon, it is hereby agreed that eighty acres each be set apart for them, to be allotted to them as they return, and certificates to be then issued to them turn, and certificates to be then issued to them in the same namer as to those now within the reservation, and in every respect to be governed by the same rules and regulations as prescribed for the government of the lands reserved by the preceding articles; that until they return the allotment set apart for them shall belong to the nation in common.

ART. 5. There shall be reserved three hundred and twenty acres of ground where the mill, and school-house, and Ketchum's store now stand; three hundred and twenty acres where the council house no wist one

as d twenty acres where the council house now is; one hundred and sixty acres where the Baptlet mission now is; one hundred and rixty acres where the agency house new is; forty acres where the Mathodist Epis-copal Church South now is; forty acres where the Methodist Episcopal Church North now is; which several tracts, with the improvements thereupon shall be disposed of when the objects for which they have been reserved shall have been accomplished in such and fer such purposes as the Secretary of the Interior shall determine to be just and equitable, for the benefit

of the Delawares.

ART 6. By article fourteen of the treaty between the Delawares and United States, of May 6, 1854, ratified by the Senate July 11, 1854, the United States bound herself to protect them and their rights; and that whereas, that depredations of various kinds have been committed upon them and their lauds, it is hereby agreed that the United States shall pay them, within agreed that the United States shall pay them, within twelve months from the radication of these articles of treaty at d convection, \$30,000 as indemnity for timber that has been cut off their reservation by the whites, and \$1,500 as indemnity for ponies and cattle that have been stolen from them by the whites since their last treaty with the United States. It is further stipulated that should the Senate of the United States refuse this article, it shall in no wise affect the validity of the other articles, or projudice the right of the Delawares to appeal to the Congress of the United States for the indemnities hereby agreed upon.

It is further understood that, at the treaty between the Delawares and the United States, made September 24 1829 the boundary of the reservation then set apart for them, included the Half-breed Kansas lands;

services of the chiefs of the Delaware Nation and of services of the chiefs of the Delaware Nation and of their interpreter, who is also a member of the Nation, it is further agreed that the said chiefs and interpreter shall have allotted to each a tract of land, to be selected by themselves, and shall receive a patent in fee simple therefor from the President of the United States, viz: J. In Conner, principal chief, 640 acres; Sar-cox-le, chief of the Turkle band, 3:0 acres; Rock a-to-wa, chief of the Turkey band, 3:0 acres; Ne-con-he-con, chief of the Wolf band, 3:0 acres; and Henry Tiblow, interpreter, 320 acres; the lines of each tract form to the legal subdivisions of survey. It is agreed that from the money as paid the Delaware tribe of Indians, in accordance with Art No. 10 of thi treaty, the chiefs of said tribe of Indians shall appropriate \$1,500 as the annual salary of the councilmen of the said tribe of Indians.

From The Troy Arena, Sept. 10.

sing on the floor. The following drafts were found mong the destroyed letters: A draft for \$1,700 on the Phenix Bank of New-

Chicago, rayable to Albert Mosner at the Metropolitan A draft for \$40 from the Bank of Charleston, S. C. payable to Michael Hanlon, at Bank of State of New-

York.

A draft of \$67 from Spraker's Bank, Canajoharie, psyable at the Bank of the Republic, tern in the middle, one part of which was cried off.

A draft for £5 from the Union Bank of Australia, payable to Mrs Nam y Hays.

A check for £125 or the Albany City Bank.

A letter containing \$8.50 in money from J. P. Malloy, Deputy United States Marshal of Albany, to P. B. Levings, was relieved of its contents, and the letter torn in shreds. orn in shreds.

lock of the cafe was picked, from which the robbers abstracted the stamps and stamped envelopes. A re-volver belonging to Mr. Gratian was taken from a

rawer, and carried off.

An ambrotype of a villainous looking chap, in his last sleeves, was found among the tora latters, but whether it was dropped by the robbers or taken from

The barglars evidently took their own time for the work, as headly every letter in the office was broken over and destroyed. Several pieces of caudles were found upon the floor, and the chairs were drawn up to a manner that indicated they were old hands at the Post-Office, hearing a noise while in bad, got up and hoisted his window, but could not see them, as it was very dark and raining. A watchman, whose station was serves the street, did not hear anything of their operations. We learn that two sussistions characters were observed in the barroom of the Exchange Hotel, about a block from the Post-Office, at II o'clock Starrday night, and that their presence and movements were come asted aroom by several citizans of West Troy. One of them left the hotel a few minutes after II and was shoutly after followed by his companion. They

ago, and it is quite evident that the same rascals operated on the West Trov office.

Postmaster Grattan had the detectives of this city on the alert yesterday, and we should not be surprised to hear of this arrange.

hear of their arrest soon.

It is not known how much money was taken from the opened letters, but it must be a large amount, as parts of letters were found on the floor in ficating that they contained money. The fragmentary letters were guthered up and will be sent to the Department at Washington.

THE ESCAPE OF THE ARABIA.

Brom The Springsteld Republican.
Dr. Smith of this city writes home the following graphic account of the narrow escape of the steamship Arabia from sudden and terrible wreck on Fasnet Rock, Cape Clear, of which a brief account has been

In the midst of life we are in death. Just ball an hour sgo, while standing on the bows, the ship running 14 knots an hour ander steam and sails, in a thick fog, I heard a loud shout "land ahead!" I turned to-ward the captain, or rather had my eye on him that moment. His face could not have expressed more horror if he had seen hell's gates opened. He spring to the engire bell, at the same time shouting "hard-a-helm". A counter order of "starboard" port your helm." A counter order of was given. The captain leaped from his footing, shouting so that his voice was heard above the escap ing s'eam, "hard a-port, in God s na ne." His order was obeyed. Then turning for ward among a hubbub of voices, shouting "we are lost," "God have mercy on us," &c., &c. I saw the rocks not twenty feet on us. &c., &c. I saw the rocks not twisty less from the ship's bows. On their top was a lighthouse. As we swang around it seemed as if we should every moment feel the shock of striking. The huge swell of the Atlantic was reverterating, and the spray flying all around us. The sails took aback, beeling us over so that the deck stood up like the roof of a house. Won en were screaming, seamen running to and fro, and above all the captain and licusensus shouting so as to be heard above the shrill escaping steam "hard a-"Brace around the for port, hard, hard!" "Brace around the foreyard!"
"Let fly the halyards and sheep fore and aft!" I
stepped abaft the foremust, to be out of the way of its
fall and waited for the shock. But

"There's a sweet little cherub who sits up aloft
And locks after the life of poor Jack."
We approached as all agree, wi hin ten feet of the

rock, and then began to recode. Just realize that there was only ten feet between us and eternity. It is the was only ten feet between us and eternity. It is the opinion of sesfaring men on board that the ship, if she had struck, would have sunk in five minutes, for it is a sharp ledge of rocks, six or seven miles from any shore, and deep water all around. The boats could not have been got ready, and, if they could, they never could have lived in the heavy surf. No—if she had gone ten feet further we should have been almost instantly precipitated into a raging sea, where six or seven miles from land, in a dense fog, few of us would have escaped. We should have all perished as miserably as from land, in a dense fog, few of us would have escaped. We shou'd have all perished as miserably as did those in the Hungarian. Three seconds more would have tolied the death-knell of most if not all of us, for we were so enveloped in fog, and far from land, and also no boat at the light house, that if we had seized fragments of the wreck they would have had seized fragments of the wreck they would have been torn from our grasp by the sea boiling as in a cauldron over the snaken reefs, hours before our fate could have been known. I knew there was no time to run below for life-preservers—which are hung up by each berth—and so consented myself with just stringing up my nerves for a buffet with the waves. For three minutes, I can assure you, man showed what he is when expecting the "King of Terrors."

Two or three ladies took it heroically, and seemed to draw in strength from the scene around them. It to draw in strength from the scene around them. It was a terrible moment for the captain—Capt. Stone of the Royal Navy-for as we swung around, the sails taking stack and hoeling us over, everybody expected to feel the grinding crash bereath our feet. I felt for him, for all his great rathness, and gladly say that to his decision in our hour of need we owe our lives. The rock is called Fasnet Rock, and upon it is the Cape Clear light house. A substription is now being taken up among the passengers for the seaman who first should breakers ahead." I shall never forget to should obteaters anead. I shall have long at the result of the captain when he heard that wild shout. I have seen distress and pain in all their forms, but never a face like that so full of horror, perfect agony, and crushing responsibility. The cry "breakers ahead," the stopping of the engines, the escape of the steam, and the rhifting the helm, all occurred in one steam. It teemed at the instant as if it curred in one second. It seemed at the instant as if it was atterly impossible to stop the ship's way in time to save us: but God rules He put forth His hand, was atterny impossible to stop the saip's way in titude to save us; but God rules. He put forth this hard, and the vessel, trembling as if with mortal four, yielded to her powerful engines, receded from the rock, and

THE LAKE MICHIGAN DISASTER.

The Milwankee papers of Monday come to us in black lines, and filled with matters connected with the sinking of the Lady Elgin. From The Sentinel we

take the following:
"Yesterday morning the first premonitions of the horrit le news was whispered about the streets. Cheeks vere blanched, and hearts were hushed at the tidings that the steamer had gone down with all on board. The rumor grew into a dread certainty as the dispatches began to arrive. The dreadful intelligence spread like wildfire, and soon the city was agitated by feelings of auspense and apprehension. The newspaper offices were besieged; the telegragraph office was througed; knote gathered on the corners, and business for the moment stood et II. Then came the confirmation: 'Only therteen saved.' Out of the four hundred happy pleasares seekers who had left our city, only thirteen were saved! Then the excitement rose and broke through conventional bounds. Fathers had sons: sisters had brothers, and mothers had families aboard. There were Aldermen and other city officials. Persons from all portions of the city, and almost every position. The anxiety was dreadful. A crowd of several hundred collected about The Sentingloffice. of several hundred collected about The Sentinel office, and it required the presence of all the cierks to pass out to the crowd the slips on which was printed the measurer intelligence. Still the extent of the calanity, its awful megnitude, did not seem to be fully comprehenced by the public. That something appalling had transpired was felt, but that so many of our citzens SURGELAR INFATUATION. - Several years ago a

had been hurried into eternity was too hard to believe. As soon as the intelligance was received, Mr. Weller, the Superintendent of the Milwankee Telegraph office. the Superintendent of the Milwankee Telegraph office, sent a dispatch to Chicago requesting the office there to send a special operator to Evision at once, and to forward all the particulars. After this a number of dispatches were received, all confirming the news, and giving each an additional scrap of intelligence. By 12 o'clock it was known all over that the Lady Elgin had been run into by the schoener Augusta, which latter struck her near the schoener Augusta, which latter struck her near the wheel-house, and that the steamer soon af er filled and went down; that also a number were carried down in floated, were afterward swept away. It would be utterly impossible to convey any idea to those who did not visit the Third Ward, of the scene there presented on Saturday afternoon. It seemed as though sounds of mourning proceeded from every third house. Little crowds of women were congregated along the walks, some giving free expression to their grief, others off-ring condolence. Never before an our city been stricken with such a calamity. The scene at the depth of the Milwankee and Chicago Railway, at noon, onfiles description. Thousands had congregated there o await the arrival of the noon train; and is it approached, the crowd, impatient to learn some tidings of friends, could not wait for the locomotive to stop, but besieged the train. Then it was that the heart rending tidings were received by broken-hearted parents and friends, with demonstrations of grief that could not be repressed. Timothy O Brien was the first survivor who was recognized, and it was doubtful to some time whether he could survive the rude but hou est congratulations of his many friends. He was su were given, there were fresh wails and wringing

MARINE AFFAIRS.

SCHOONER ASHORE ON LOND ISLAND. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

Curchogue, L. I., Sept. 13, 4860.

On Wednesday, the 12th iest., between 7 and 9 p.

m., there came ashore opposite this place in the Sound a schoener. She lies bottom side up, with the spars, sails, &c., attached, but broken off. Her cargo is strewn for reveral miles along the beach, and consists

of lath and fish; about 50 barrels of mackerel No. 9 marked J. French, Inspector, Eastport, Maine, and perhaps 100 boxes of d led herrings, marked the same no pails are found marked schooner Tilton, supposed to have belonged to the wreck. The schooner, judg ing from the portions of the wreck found on the beach was quite new.

Locusts in New-Russia, -In New-Russia the locusts are causing a great deal of loss. They mar h is enormous messes, often covering a space twelve miles by two, and have at last crossed the Daiester into Ber garabia. Ten thousand men from this province at tempted to stop them on the bank of the Driester, but were unable to do so. Every possible means of destruction has been put in operation, but without effect.

The Texas Slave Taguelles—More Hanging by Lynch Law — Sprayers in Texas are all suspected of being Abolitionists, and are either hung or sent out of the State. Two map peddire named Dr. A. M. D. Hughes and James L. Parker, citizens of Illinois, being suspected of being Abolition spirs, were brought to Galves on on the 26th alt and placed on board the schooner John Boston, bound for New York, the sent-ence of the Vigilance Committee being that they should be placed on board a vessel guing to some port North of Mason and Dixon's line.

The Galveston News of Sept. 1 says:

"Wm. Staton, a resi ent of Anderson County for many years, has been hung for inciting the slaves to insurrection and incenduatem. His complicity was proven to the entire satisfaction of every one. In the same county, the Vigilance Committee of Magnolia Bent, publish a statement that they exonerate the Rev. Mr. Martin from being Anti Slavery, and are satisfied with his opinions on that en ject.

"Two men, named Broadweight, were hung in Robertson County, Sunday before last, after trial before the Vigilance Committee, and satisfactory evidence of their puilt in tampering with the slaves.

"The abolitionist, J. E. Lemon, who recently was escorted out of Wood County, under orders to leave the State, it is reported has been prevented, by a material impediment, from obeying the instructions. We presume he climbed a tree and hurt himself in coming down."

"We find in our exchanges reports of meetings to THE TEXAS SLAVE TROUBLES MORE HANGING BY

down."

"We find in our exchanges reports of meetings to organize Vigilance Committees and patrols at Boston, Bowie County; Denton; Greenville, Hunt County; Clarksville, Red River County; Jasper County; Tririty County; Carthage, Panola County; Kiekapoo,

And-roon County.

"The notorious horse thief, Robert Tacker, was hung in Johnson County on the 11 h instant, in the presence and with the approval of three hundred delegates from Comanche, Ellis, Erath, Johnson, Tarract Hill and Bosque Counties. He had confession, his crimes, and repeated the truth of his confession, he was hung hy order of the Viciliance. nst before he was hung by order of the Vigilance

inst before he was hung by order of the Vigilance Committee.

The Colorado Citizen of the 25th says:

"We learn from individuals that a plot was discovered in the neighborhood of Lyons, in the lower part of Fayette County, among the negroes there to organize themselves in a body (about two hau 'red' to go to meet another band at LaGrange, and thence proceed to Mexico. It was not their intention to marder the people unless it might be necessary to the accomplishment of their design. The ringlesder was arrested, but, as we are informed, has since been ran off by the owner. No particular facts are developed."

The Henderson Times of the 18th ult, has the following concerning the fire:

lowing concerning the fire: "We are yet unable to offer our readers any esti-factory news in relation to the late fire. No new de-velopments worthy of note. The Vigilance Committee velopments worthy of note. The viginance committee adjourned on yesterday, to meet again on Wednesday next. Much of the time of this Committee has been spent in the investigation of the Herndons' case. Two men of that name residing in this place have been arrested upon charges made by a negro woman belonging to one of them. The weman acknowledges that she fired the building, and charges her master with compelling her to do so; that he was immediately prescompeting her to do so; that he was immediately present, urging her to commit the hellish deed. The truth or fuleiv of this latter statement the Committee have labored hard to determine without ancess. One of the Herndons has been discharged, and ordered to leave the State the negro condemned, and the other Herndon is still in jail. Much excitement has prevailed in the Committee room in regard to his call or integence.

a reliable source we have lately learned some definies particulars respecting a remarkable case of success in this nefarious business, which, as illustrating the manner, the boldness and the impulsy with which it is prosecuted, possesses a general public interest, while the vessel engaged in this particular instance was longer than the particular instance was longer to the particular instance.

the Committee-room in regard to his guilt or innocence

while our citizens evince much anxiety about the final result of the investigation. We hope next week to be

able to give something more definite and satisfactory.

the vessel engaged in this particular instance was locally known to many of our readers; hence we make a succinct abstract of the main facts:

We are referring now to the ship Montank, late of Sag Harbor. It will be remembered that we drew the attention of the public recently to certain developments in a correspondence of The N Y. Herald from Key West, which appeared to warrant the inference that the Montank therein implicated was the clipper ship of that name, lately a whiler from Sag Harbor, and that her destruction, either by fire or by being scuttled, after landing a cargo of "ebony" in Caba, had been sought to be covered up by a "blind" story about the bark Adelia of Beston. We were entirely right in this conjecture. The facts are these:

about the bark Adelia of Boston. We were entirely right in this conjecture. The facts are these:

The Montauk, a full clipper-ship of 512 tuns, celebrated for her speed, arrived at 8-g Harbor from a whaling voyage, in Juns, 1859. She was not refitted, but was advertised for tale. After lying at Long Wharf all Wioter, she was so'd, in March last, ostensibly to one Capt. Quayle, of New-London, by whom she was taken to New York, and nominally fitted for a wheler. In reality, a man calling himself Mischell—a dissipated chap, who is said to have spent several fortunes acquired in the slave-trade—directed her equipment, and went out in her passeager—Quayle clearing her at the Custom-House "for North and South Atlantic." The attention of the United States Marshal or of some of his deputies was called to the singular and unusual style of her preparations for singular and unusual style of her preparations for whaling—for instance, sowing her ground-tier on top of the stone ballas—but, though suspicious were arcosed, nothing tangible could be found against her, and she was permitted to depart. Her course was first for Fayal to keep up appearances, and thence direct to the Coust of Africa (wast point our informant did not state), and took on board a fu'l cargo of "black birds, how many we cannot say, but an idea may be formed from the fact that in ninety days from sailing she landed thinteen hundred Africaus on one of the Windward Islands to the north of Cuba. Mitchell (who is in New-York and tells this score), says that, after landing the negroes, he went to Cuba and arranged with certain authorities to enter them at 3 doubleons (about \$500 a head, which done he held the ranged with certain authorities to enter them at 3 double one (about \$50) a head, which done, he bold the took them into the public market place of a certain city, and sold them at auction for an average of \$1,000 apiece. If this statement made voluntarity and with no inducement to deceive, can be relied on, the profits of this "last cruise" of the Montauk amount, deducting all incidental expenses, to the comfortable sum of \$1,000,000, which is somewhat better than the best valuity we give heard of, and for a three montain

aling we ever heard of, and for a three months The Montauk was probably scuttled and sunk.

circus company performed in Lucaster, N. H. While there a bright and very active lad attracted the atten-tion of some members of the company, and they per-suaded him to join them, and become an equestrian. The lad's parents were wealthy people, residing in Concord, the capital of the State, and he was attending the Academy in Lancaster. Like most lads he was fastinated with the glitter and flash of the circus, and gladly joined the company in question. Waiting until cladly joined the company in question. Waiting they had reached the next town he stole away in became, in time, a very skillful rider, and seemed well pleased with his avocation, though he must have often thought of his home and frends in Coccord. His parents had made every effort to find him, but without parents had made every effort to find him, but without success, and they at leagth came to mourn him as dead. Some three years ago an elder brother recognized him succept the performers in a circus company at Natchez, in Mississippi, and persuaded him to leave the ring and return to his home and parents in Concord. The boy, now almost a man, by the way, was cordially welcomed home. He redutered the Academy at Lancaster, and applied himself assistancially to his studies. He made such rapid progress, indeed, that in a year a time be was fitted for college. He entered Darmouth and was making fine progress, when, most unfortunately for him, a circus company performed in unfortunately for him, a circus company performed in Hanover one day last Sum ner. It is inexplicable to but the borses, the tigsel and th us, but the borses, the thisel and the music had still a charm for him—a fatal charm, and he yielded to it. He throw the classics aside and redutered the arent. It is needless to say that his conduct excited the most profound serrow among his relatives but they cancluded that it would be useless to again endeavor to make him abandon the ring. A few weeks since, while riding in Robinson's Circus, at Knoxville, Term, he was thrown from his horse. His neck was broken by the fail, and he died almost instantly. He was riding what is technically called the "bareback act," on a naked horse, leaping a reamers and through horps. We get these particulars from a brober of the lill-fated young many who are add though the results of ill-fated young men, who pussed through the city yesterday, on his way to Tennessee to obtain the body of the deceased. In former years the writer of this knew the yeung man's family very well. The young man was strictly sober, never using liquor or even the property order, and

all breathing a tone of deep affection. But he wrote that he could never be happy in any other parsuit, an I must follow it while he lived. [Cle and Plaindealer. The U. S. frigate Congress, L. M. Goldsborough, sailed from Maldonado July 19 for St. Catharine's and Rio Janeiro. The U. S. brig Dolphin, Charles Steedman commanding, was still at Buenes Ayres July 25. The U. S. steamer Pulaski, Capt. W. H. Macomb,

man was strictly sober, never using liquor or event tobacco. His abilities were of a superior order, and while at school be made remarkable progress in his studies. Since resuming the breakneck calling of the ring his relatives have often received letters from hix,

sailed from Montevideo July 25 for Paraguay. ARREST OF JUVENILE BURGLARS -Michael Smith, James Garvey, and James and Stephen Speedon, all boys from 10 to 12 years of age, were arrested by the Fourteenth Ward Po-lice, charged with baving broken into the premises of Mr. E. Q. Brickethof, No. 20 Elizabeth sirect, with latept to steel.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. Kisostos, Aug. 27, 1860. fell—twice as much as the average in New-York State.

Our two rivers were full, so as to cover all the bottom land, in November, 1858, and again in June, 1859, and in all the intervening time were not less than three or

Yesterday I paid a promised visit to Pales Point, one

Treaty was ratified on the 22d of August last: ARTICLE 3. The Delaware tribe of Indians, enter-

spart for them, included the Half-breed Kansas lands;
but it afterward proved that the United States had previcusly set spart these lands for the Half-breed Kaws,
and by that means they have been kept out of the use
and benefit of said lands; it is, therefore, hereby
agreed that a fair valuation shall be made by the
United States upon such lands, under the direction of
the Secretary of the Interior, and that the amount of
said valuation shall be paid the Delawares.

ART. 7. In cors deration of the long and faithful
services of the chiefs of the Delaware Nation and of

ROBBERY OF THE WEST-TROY POST-OFFICE.

The Post-Office at West Troy was entered on Satar The Post-Office at West Troy was entered on Satarday night or Sunday morning by burgiars, and ransacked and robbed of nearly all its contents. The office is situated on Broad street, near the ferry-way, and is in a new, one-story brick building, recently erected for that purpose. The burgiars effected as entrance at the rear of the building by boring through the window-shutter with an inch auger. A hole was made large enough to admit of a man's hand, the belt upon the in-ide was shoved back, the window raised, and access to the office was easily gained. The letters in the boxes were all taken out, and also the dead letters of the past quarter, which were on the shelves, taken from their places and every one broken open.

Mr. Gratian, the Postmuster, informs us that about 400 letters were destroyed, a great many of them con-

00 letters were destroyed, a great many of them con-singly money, checks and drafts. The money-draw taining money, checks and draf's. The money-draw-ers were also emptisd of their contents, containing \$20 or \$30. Postage stamps to the amount of \$40, and a Package of stamped envelopes, \$10, were also taken. Nearly all letters were opened by tearing the top of the envelope, and after examination the latter was m in long strips, and scattered over the floor. Many them contained drafts for large amounts, which the

crk, from the Albany Exchange Bank, psyable to B. Wilson. A draft for \$496 from E. I. Tinkham & Co.,

The money receipts of the office were taken. The

letter is unknown.
The burglars evidently took their own time for the